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From a London Paper of March 18, 1775.

Lord CAMDEN's *Speech against committing the Fish-Bill.*

I RISE, my Lords, on the present Occasion to offer my Sentiments on this Bill, because I cannot be silent when an Affair of such Magnitude is before us, and conducted in a Manner which I fear leads to the greatest Evils; and because, my Lords, I shall not trouble your Lordships on this Subject in any other Stage of the Bill. I oppose the noble Lord's Motion to commit the Bill, because I think it a Measure cruel, impracticable and unnecessary; and if I prove to your Lordships these three Qualities in the Bill, I think you will agree with me that it ought to be rejected. That the Bill is tyrannical and cruel can scarcely be doubted when we consider the Effect it must have if ever it is carried into Execution; this, my Lords, will be no other than actually starving a considerable Part of the four Provinces of New-England; it appeared by the Evidence yesterday at your Bar that those Provinces do not raise nearly Provisions sufficient for their Support; and give me Leave to observe that my new Intelligence drawn from Quarters of which I cannot entertain a Doubt, proves to me the same Fact. A great and essential Part of the Subsistance of those provinces, my Lords, is Fish; they cannot live without it; you starve them if this Bill is executed. Is this a Punishment proportioned to the Guilt? if it is proportioned then I will allow it to be no Cruelty.——Let us consider this Matter.

A Mob at Boston destroyed the Cargo of a Tea-Ship, and did it in a Manner highly outrageous and deserving of Punishment.——What did you inflict? At one Stroke you shut up the Port, that is, you ruined the whole Town, involved the innocent and the Guilty in one common Destruction. (1) this might perhaps have been defended had an Attempt been made to separate them: you made no Requisitions to have the Offenders delivered up, you despised having a Colour for your Proceedings; you inflicted your Punishment without the Party being heard or allowed to speak a syllable in his Defence. Well, did you rest here? No; by the same Bill you made the Punishment eternal, if it should so please the King; you threw out of your own Hands the Power to pardon when the Offence was done away. Immediately on the Neck of this Bill comes another to overturn all the Charters, Privileges, and Immunities of the Province, all the Officers of Justice, the Council and Judges chosen by the Crown & removable at Pleasure; you packed their Juries by *bene placito* Sheriffs, and you dragged Criminals from America to England for Trial: If an Englishman kills an American he is tried in England for Man-Slaughter: if an American kills an Englishman he is brought before without the Possibility of bringing Witnesses to prove his Innocence, and he dies for Murder. Now, my Lords, consider within yourselves, that Spirit of Resistance which these cruel, tyrannical and abominable Acts, stealing up all Ideas of Justice by the very Root; what must the Effect have been? Why, convincing the People that they are not to have Property or Privilege, or Rights, but at your Will and Pleasure. They do not mistake, to punish their Resistance you now bring forth this new Monster of Iniquity, and we are told by a noble Lord (Lord Carlisle) that it cannot be cruel, because if they do not persist in Obstinacy they will not suffer. But my Lords, we have been the Aggressors; we punished the Riot and Mob in a Manner that set all Justice and Humanity at Defiance: If you break a Pickpocket alive upon the Wheel, and cut the Throats of his Father, Mother, and Relations, he is not the Aggressor for stealing your Handkerchief;—your Inhumanity wipes out the very Idea of his Crime, and you are yourself the Criminal. Now, therefore, to tell us that this Bill which is to starve the whole Province (for starve they must if they obey it) is not cruel because they may submit, after so many Reasons you have given them for the Contrary, is a Mockery of common Sense. It is cruel, it is inhuman, it is no Punishment, but a capricious Tyranny.

How, my Lords, can any Man be so wild as to suppose that if you lay whatever Oppressions you please upon the Americans, yet that they are never to have any Idea of resisting them. My Lords, I shall take a much stronger Case and affirm that absolute as a Legislature must be in all common Cases, (4) yet is no Power under Heaven so great as to include the Power of acting tyrannically. King, Lords and Commons, omnipotent as they are, are but the political Creatures of the People. They were, like all Governments, instituted for the good of the People, and if the Powers delegated for that Purpose, instead of being used in their Protection are exerted in their Destruction, there is and must be a power in the great Body of the People to appeal----to Heaven ----or their Swords (5) Not, my Lords; in doubtful Cases, but in those of great and fearful Extremities. If the two Houses of Parliament were to make a Tender to the King of the Liberties of his People, where, my Lords, is the Man that will say, the Act is legal and binding on the Nation;—and I am stating a Case that happened almost within Memory in Denmark. My Lords, I am speaking the Language of Humanity and of the Constitution, (6) and the Men who tell your Lordships that you have A POWER SUPERIOR TO THAT OF DOING GOOD, speak a Language equally contrary to Reason and the Law. But I know not how it is, a Doctrine very contrary to that of Resistance grows wonderfully fashionable, and I am sorry to say it, finds a Way into many Papers and Pamphlets wherein it ought never to have appeared:—I find it in a new one, I know not who wrote it, "*Taxation no Tyranny*:" such Doctrines ought to be received with all the Caution and Suspicion which the Love of Freedom can dictate. When I insist on a contrary Idea, I speak the Language which seated the present Family on the Throne—to which we owe our Liberty—and which was the Soul of the Revolution. I speak the Language of the great Mr. Locke—a Language never yet questioned by a Friend to his Country, or a Reverer of the Rights of Humanity.

Next, my Lords, let us examine if it is more practicable than humane. (7)

As far as the Operation of your Navy goes you are irresistable; certain it is you are able to cut off much of the Trade of the Americans, and to prohibit their Fishery; my Lords, will they submit in Consequence, and bow their Necks to the Yoke which are ready to lay on them; will America at once acknowledge your supreme Power in all Cases whatsoever, (4) and admit your Power to tax to what Extent, when, where, and for what Purpose you please? No, my Lords, Americe never will submit to this; and then we are to enquire if the System of Coercion is practicable. You are now drawing the Sword; this Bill call it what you will, is War; and the Moment it reaches America, she must either resist your whole Principle and Demand, or she is enslaved. (3) It remains for us to enquire whether she cannot do without her Trade and Fishery; and whether you can conquer her by Land; and when you have made your Conquest, preserve it. My Lords, those who tell you that this Bill will at once bring America to submit, seem to forget, that when you have cut off her Trade, she can turn herself entirely to Agriculture, and the Cultivation of her Soil:—Therein, taking the Continent through, she raises far more at present that is sufficient for her Consumption; she has, all things considered, perhaps more than any other Country in the World, the Necessaries of Life entirely within herself; she will, nay she now is, and when I make the Assertion I know it to be Fact, she is now cutting off all superfluous Consumption, and confining herself to her own Manufactures as much as possible, which are encouraged by every Means that can be thought of. As to your carrying on a Land War in a Country 1500 Miles Extent, Two-thirds of which are Woods, and inhabited by Three Millions of People, animated with *one Mind against you*, I assert it to be a visionary Prospect. Administration means it not; it is impossible; you may send more Men to General Gage to entrench him in greater Security, or to save his Honour perhaps; but as to enabling him to conquer the Colonies, it is a Speculation too idle to deserve a serious Reply. (10)

Here, my Lords, I know it may be said I am proving too much: If America is so powerful that we cannot conquer her, (10) we cannot govern her, and therefore she may as well be independent: But, my Lords, what I have said is applicable to our Cause being an unjust one, against which all America is united. (2) Was the Scheme of independence (11) to arise originally there, and she was to quarrel with us upon that View, she would be, instead of a united, (3) a divided People; Justice would be on our Side, and three fourths of the Americans themselves would be with us. The public Wisdom of this Country demanded that we should retard the natural Progress of American Independence—Parliament has taken the contrary System, and has accelerated it. (11)

My Lords, I have shewn that America may subsist without her Trade; without this Country. Turn your Eyes towards Home, and ask if this Country can subsist without America? Where is the Wealth to come from that is to enable you to conquer the Colonies, and then preserve that Conquest, after the richest and most luxuriant Sources of your Wealth are dried up? Where are the Men, the Armies, (9) the Pay, and those thousand Demands which will multiply every Moment with your Inability to answer them? (12) And I may add, without deviating from Probability, a Rupture with France and Spain on your Hands. Will the House look forward to such a Situation, and then tell me it is wise, prudent, or expedient to pass an Act? a Declaration of War? which is to introduce us to a Situation so fatal, to say the least, so doubtful as this!—Will this Country, this rich, refined, civilized, prestigate Country, then be in a State superior to that of America? Will she have Reason to rejoice that the present Measures were executed to conduct her to that situation?

Now, my Lords, permit me to enquire, whether, in the light of necessity, the present bill can demand a more favourable Attention than on those of humanity and practicability? To this Point I shall say little: That it is not necessary, I shall boldly assert, because another plan might have been adopted, which would infinitely better have answered all the purposes it is possible should flow from this. A great Man, my Lords, not present, (*Lord Chatham*) the greatest man perhaps this or any country has produced; to whom this country owes her prosperity, her glory, and I will add all that pride of conquest with which she is now invested! That Man, my Lords, whom not one among you, when he delivers his Sentiments, but recognizes his authority, by offering neither contradiction nor reply: That Man, whose genius, age, and experience demand the tribute of attention at least, offered you a plan for healing these unhappy differences, and you scarce allowed it to be two Hours in the House.—Erase that passage from your journals, it stands there a disgrace to your proceedings. That plan would have made this bill unnecessary.

Upon the whole, my Lords, I esteem the Bill cruel, impracticable, and unnecessary; and I am therefore explicitly against the Commitment.

(1) The essentials of the Constitution, viz. magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, petition of right, pa. 816;—Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. Doc. Johnson, see pa. 760. (7) see index under Men of War. — see Sea act, pa. 735 Vol. 1.—Molat act, pa. 9, Vol. 2. under agreements (8) see index under Army, Numbers (10) see index under declaration (11) see declaratory act, pa. 524. (12) see index under Army, Colonel &.

(1) see the Bill, pa. 721. * see Index, under Sea. & see port act, pa. 499. (1) see suffering of Boston, pa. 544, 596. (2) see Charter, pa. 1075, Vol. 2. (3) see Act altering the Charter, pa. 532. (2) see murder Act, pa. 509. (3) see Index under Army. Consult, &c. (4) see declaratory act, pa. 524. (5) see index under Army of the united Colonies &.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, July 7, 1775.

WHEREAS Complaint has been made to this Congress, of the Inhabitants of some of the Seaport Towns, frequently supplying our Enemies with Butter and Cheese, fresh Provisions, &c. — All of which is collected that Intelligence has been given them.—

Therefore RESOLVED, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the Committees of Safety, Correspondence, and Inspection, and where there are no such Committees, to the Selectmen of the Sea-port Towns and Districts in this Colony, that they forthwith exert themselves, to prevent any Person or Persons from supplying our Enemies with any Kind of Provisions whatsoever, or Intelligence.—And it is further recommended to the Committees or Selectmen as aforesaid, of each Town, not to suffer any Vessel, or Boat of any Kind, to go from the Shore on board any Vessel, for Vessels of any Sort whatsoever, in the Service of our Enemies, without first obtaining a Permit in writing of the Committees or Selectmen aforementioned, for that Purpose; and that no Boats be suffered to land from Men of War, Tenders, or any other Vessels employed to distress the Sea Coasts and Trade of this Country, without Permit obtained as aforesaid.

By Order of Congress, JAMES WARREN. President.

A true Copy, Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, July 7, 1775.

WHEREAS by the Act of Parliament, called the Restraining Act, the Inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket are exempted from the Restrictions in said Act mentioned; And whereas the Continental Congress, on the 27th of May last, took the Matter under Consideration, and thought it expedient to prevent the Newfoundland Fishery from being supplied with Provisions through Nantucket, to prohibit the Exportation of Provisions from any of the Colonies to that Island, excepting from that And whereas the Inhabitants of Nantucket, having them large Quantities of Provisions in their Stores, and are fitting out a large Fleet of Whaling Vessels, whereby they intend to avail themselves of the Act aforementioned; and the Provisions they have by them may be unnecessarily expended in foreign and not domestick Consumption: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That no Provisions or Necessaries of any Kind be exported from any Part of this Colony to the Island of Nantucket, until the Inhabitants of said Island shall have given full and sufficient Satisfaction to this Congress or some future House of Representatives, that the Provisions they have now by them has not been, and shall not be expended in foreign, but for domestick Consumption. And the several Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, in their respective Towns, are required to see that this Resolve be not contravened.

By Order of Congress,

A true Copy, JAMES WARREN, President.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, July 8, 1775.

THIS Congress having taken into Consideration the Difficulties and Troubles which have, and daily are arising in our Camp by Reason of divers evil minded Persons selling of spirituous Liquors, by which Means it is not in the Power of the Officers, although a constant Exertion has been hitherto made, to prevent the same, in order to keep that steady Government in Camp so absolutely necessary: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That if any licenced Person shall after the 15th Instant presume to sell any spirituous Liquors to any Soldier, without a Permit from the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company he belongs to, specifying the Quantity, shall for the first Offence forfeit his Licence; and for the second, suffer such Punishment as shall be inflicted on him, or her, by a Court-Martial: And any Person, who is not a licenced Person, or whose Licence is without the Limits of said Camp, shall presume to retail any spirituous Liquors to any of the Troops, shall suffer for the first Offence the Penalties inflicted by a Court Martial.—This Resolve not to extend to any Person who shall have a Licence or Permit from the General or commanding Officer.

By Order of Congress,

A true Copy, JAMES WARREN, President.

Attest SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, July 8, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain Resolve was made and passed on the twenty first Day of June last, respecting the Improvement of the Estates of several Persons who have fled to General Gage, in Manner as is expressed in the said Resolve; and it being made to appear to this Congress, that the said Resolve is taken in such a Sense, in divers Parts of the Colony, as to make it necessary that some Explanation of the said Resolve should be made by Congress:—

It is therefore RESOLVED, That henceforward the said Resolve ought not to be construed to extend to any Estates of such Persons, excepting such Estates as are left unimproved and void of any Occupant or Possessor; and that no other Estate of such Persons ought to be treated in the Manner prescribed in said Resolve until they shall be regularly indicted and tried for their supposed Offences By Order of Congress,

A true Copy, JAMES WARREN, President.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, July 9, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears, that some Towns in this Colony have a larger Number of the Poor of the Towns of Boston and Charlestown, than has been heretofore assigned them, and more than they are willing to retain—

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Selectmen of those Towns to cause such Poor to be removed to some Town, that shall not have the Proportion heretofore assigned, or shall be willing to receive them (and if convenient to those of such Towns that said Poor may choose) provided said Poor are possessed of a Certificate from either of the Selectmen or Overseers of the Poor of the Towns of Boston or Charlestown, shewing that they were Inhabitants of either of those Towns the first of March last. And the Selectmen or Overseers of the Poor of any Towns qualified as aforesaid, to which the before-mentioned Poor may be conveyed, with a Certificate as above prescribed, are requested to receive and make Provision for the same, as has been before directed; all reasonable Charges attending such Removal to be paid by this Colony. By Order of Congress,

A true Copy, JAMES WARREN, President.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y.

A Letter from the Right Honorable Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, and Captain in General Gage's regiment of Foot, destined for Boston.

MY LORD,

I BEG the favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation.

Your Lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American Colonies.

The King is too just and too generous not to believe, that the votes I have given in parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I have erred or not, the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of such duplicity, as to be any way concerned in inforcing those measures of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favourable opinion of my Sovereign.

My request the[n] of your Lordship is this, that after having laid these circumstances before the King, you will assure his Majesty that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am, with the utmost chearfulness, to sacrifice his life and fortune, in support of the safety, honour, and dignity of his Majesty's crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable sentiments of duty and affection to his Majesty, will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties, which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow-subjects in America, in what to my weak discernment is not a clear cause; and as it seems now to be finally resolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American service, I desire your Lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his Majesty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your Lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of selling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country in that way, in which alone, I can expect to serve them with any degree of effect.

Your Lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancestors for many generations, to which I have been bred almost from my infancy, to which I have devoted the study of my life, and to perfect myself in which, I have sought instruction and service in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the last moment, lest any wrong construction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives: I complain of nothing. I love my prince, and should think it highly blameable to quit any course of life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my constitutional principles, and my notions of honour permitted me to continue in it.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your Lordship's, most obedient,
and most humble Servant.

ADELPHI BUILDINGS, EFFINGHAM.
April 12th, 1775.

Lord BARRINGTON, Secretary at War.

By the Captains Holland, Watson and Loring from London; and Captain Scott, from Belfast, all arrived at New York, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, April 25

WHEN Lord Grantham pressed for certain explanations lately at Madrid, he was answered peremptorily, that the Spanish nation would never tie up its hands from succouring the distressed, or relieving their fellow creatures, suffering under wanton, unprovoked oppression.—His Lordship was at the same time reminded of our conduct, respecting the Hollanders in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with whom we not only carried on a commercial intercourse, but actually assisted with ships, large armies, and vast sums of money. Through the same channel we are informed, that when the French Minister gave the assurances to Lord Stormont, so much relied on by the despicable Junto who unhappily direct the councils of this miserable, fallen country, and so loudly trumpeted forth by the venal swarms whom they daily employ for that and several other purposes equally infamous and weak, Maurepas added, "Your Lordship is to understand, that this *condescension* on the part of the King my master, is to be received as a proof of the magnanimity of his councils, his own moderation, and the desire he has to cultivate a good understanding with the King of Great-Britain and the whole English nation; for were his Majesty to regulate his conduct from transactions of a similar nature between both countries, the affair at Rochelle in the reign of his illustrious predecessor, Louis XIII. and the fomenting a civil war in the heart of his patrimonial dominions, in that of his son and successor, his Majesty's Royal Progenitor, Louis XIV. in the beginning of the present century, would excite sentiments & dictate a system of policy respecting the disputes subsisting between Britain and her Colonies, *very different* from those your Lordship, on the present occasion, endeavours so earnestly to press.

The King has given to Governor Hutchinson, late Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, and formerly a little shop-keeper in Boston, a pension of two thousand pounds per annum. And

To Sir Francis Bernard, also late Governor of the same province, eight hundred pounds per annum pension.

May 11. Every Friend to the true Interests of his Country, and whose Humanity is confined to particular Objects, must dread the expected News of a Battle in America. In a Victory over a natural Enemy, if a Thousand of the Vanquished drop by the Sword, we feel for them with only a common Christian Commiseration; but to read a formal "List of the Killed and Wounded" of our Fellow Subjects, effected by the Caprice of a wicked Ministry, must be piercing to such who have liberal and humane Sentiments.

Tho' the American Soldiery perhaps may not be so regularly disciplined as the King's Troops, yet it must be considered that there is a very material Difference between a Man who fights for his natural Liberty, and he Man who only fights because he is paid for it. The former defends himself in a just Cause; the latter is the mere Dupe of Power. The former is animated by the Zeal of his Attachments to the public Weal; the latter has no Attachments at all, except to his PAY for Slaughter and Bloodshed.

May 12. Certain advice is received of the Spanish Fleet being sailed from Ferrol to the Number of 20 Ships strong, with two Regiments, a Draught from the Royal Corps of Artillery and a large Number of Marines on board. The Destination of this Fleet, as pretended, is only for Cadiz, to join there however a much larger Force. At all Events it behoves Government to look about them.

They write from Guernsey, that 3 French Men of War, with upward of 30 Sail of Vessels under Convoy, pass'd by that Island the 4th inst. about Eight o'Clock in the Evening, and that they were not all out of Sight the next Morning at Day-break.

By the Mail from Flanders, the sailing of the Spanish Fleet from Ferrol is confirmed.

May 15 It is now believed that Spain will take the lead in breaking peace with Great-Britain from which France will derive two advantages; first, by shewing the necessity of fulfilling her engagements with Spain; secondly, by uniting the several discordant interests in the Court and Cabinet in one great principle, that of setting limits to the dangerous growing power of Great-Britain and interrupting and checking her for the insolent claim of dominion they pretend she at present exercises over the whole commercial world.

The Portuguese Minister, it is said, affects to be greatly alarmed on account of the naval armaments going on in the several ports and dock-yards of Spain; but this is looked upon by those who are well acquainted with the insidious temper of the Court of Lisbon, designed merely as a finesse to mislead Great Britain, and to betray its Ministers into a fatal security.

Nothing now prevents a rupture between this country and every branch of the House of Bourbon, but the disagreements subsisting in the French Royal family, and the unsettled, divided state of the French Cabinet.

A Correspondent observes, that from the present Procedures of several European Princes, it should seem that the Amusement of a King consists in making the World unhappy. The Spanish Monarch has declared War against the Algerines; the Emperor of Morocco, also, avows himself the Enemy of the Dey of Algiers; the King of Prussia is diligently augmenting his Forces as if meditating some signal Blow; the King of France is preparing a formidable Fleet; and the King of Great-Britain is at the Eve of a War with his own Subjects.

May 20. On Saturday evening some dispatches were received at Lord Dartmouth's Office from General Gage at Boston, brought by a ship arrived at Bristol from that place, after a quick passage, which were forwarded to his Majesty.

A *correspondent*, on whose Authority we rely, informs us, that the Destination of the British Squadron has at length been discovered. It is intended to rendezvous at Cadiz, and to sail from thence directly for the RIO DE JANEIRO in South-America, where the Spaniards and Portuguese have been at War for several Years, and the latter have generally had the Superiority.

The Spanish Ministry have given the strongest *Assurances* to the British Ambassador at Madrid that the Armament now fitting out in the different Ports of Spain, "*is not intended to act against Great-Britain or her Colonies.*"

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(6) The ghostly Sub of the Boston Constitution, viz, Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, Petition of right pa. 8/6, Habeas Corpus Bill pa. 1053, Vol. 2.

(7) Holland, see pa. 799.

(8) See english Grievances page 632, Vol. 2, & pa. 540.

(9) See index, under Hutchinson

(10) See index, under Barrington

◊ See index, under Congress Provincial. ▽ See index, under Troops, ¶ See Indexes, under Men of War,) See index, under Congress Continental. (1) See pa. 750. (2) See index, under Army of United Colonies. (3) See pa. 764. viz, Mandamus Councellors, 2d pa. 549, 554, & list of Refugees in Boston, pa. (4) See resolves

LONDON, May 16.

A Correspondent has sent us the following paragraph:—Col. Pickman, a Gentleman of independent Fortune and great Influence in America, is just arrived from Boston, and brings Accounts very agreeable to the Ministry of the State of Affairs in that Country. The Demagogues and Leaders of the rebellious Part of the Province are quite disheartened, and are seeking for Safety in the best Manner they are able; that in all Probability the Arrival of the last Reinforcement of Troops, with the three Generals, will effectually quiet all Disturbances there.

Thursday night an express arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th instant, at Zell, of a fever, aged twenty-three years and ten months; she was born the 22d of July 1751.(a)

May 23. It is said that on Thursday his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, and close the present session with a Speech from the Throne.

By letters from Capt. Bond, of the Charming Betsey, who was obliged to put into Guernsey by stress of weather on the 12th instant, we learn that when he left L[illegible] a few days before, a war with Spain was deemed inevitable, and that the Portuguese were making preparations to stand on their defence. He says their navy consists at present of only thirteen men of war and three frigates.

Intelligence is arrived from Paris, that the King dispatched orders to all his sea ports to be put in state of defence immediately. Similar orders have been given by the Court of Spain, which puzzles our most experienced politicians greatly, they not being able even to guess at the designs of those powers.

It is now generally believed that the Parliament will continue sitting a week longer than was at first expected; that is, till Thursday the first of June.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

From Savannah, in Georgia, we hear, that an account of the Battle at Lexington was received here on the 10th of May, and had given Business a great Shock: The Tories were much chagrined at our Success, and the Friends of Liberty were associating for the Preservation of their Rights; they had seized about 1200 Weight of Powder that was deposited in the Magazine, and secured for the common Defence. A great Majority of the Inhabitants of that Province are Friends to the Liberties of America. Large Quantities of English Goods are arrived there in the last Ships.

The Transports with Troops, of the second Embarkation from Cork, which have arrived at Sandy Hook, agreeable to orders there received, sailed last Friday for Boston, under convoy of his Majesty's Ship of War the Nautilus, Capt. ------

The Regiments on board the Transports are the 22d, 40th, 47th, and 45th.

Yesterday our Provincial Congress being informed by a Number of Freeholders of this City, that our Corporation had prepar'd, and intended to present an Address to Governor Tryon congratulating him on his Return to his Government, the Congress *unanimously* voted, that they disapproved of the same, and ordered that the Secretary serve a Copy of the above Vote, on the Mayor; which was done accordingly.

HARTFORD, July 10.

Friday last the General Assembly of this Colony ended the business of the special Session at this Place. They have ordered two more Regiments to be immediately raised in the Colony to consist of 700 Men each, exclusive of Officers, who are to join the forces of the UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA, in Defence of our common and violated Rights.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *Watertown, July* 11, 1775.

WHEREAS the Poor of Boston and Charlestown, who have been assigned to the several Towns in this Colony, and have been and still are supported at the public Expence, for Reasons that are obvious: (1) Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Money, Grain, Flour, &c. that have or shall be generously given for the Support of said Poor, and lodg'd in any Town or Place within this Colony, ought to be considered as belonging to the publick Stock of this Colony, for the Use aforesaid. And the Committee of Supplies are hereby directed to take Care of such Donations accordingly, till the further Order of this Congress, or House of Representatives. And when any Town shall by Order of said Committee, or otherwise, receive or take Use of such Donations, or any Part thereof, the Selectmen of such Towns are hereby ordered to exhibit an exact Account thereof to this Congress, or some future House of Representatives, to Credit to their Accounts of Charges for the Support of the Poor aforesaid. By Order of Congress, (1)

A true Copy, JAMES WARREN, President.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE, July 13.

Last Sabbath a Trumpeter came from the Enemy's Army with a Letter from General Burgoyne to General Lee, and was conducted, blindfolded, by our Guards, to the Head-Quarters in this Town. After delivering the Letter he was permitted to return. The Contents of this Letter has occasioned much Speculation, and variously reported; but we hear the Substance of it is nothing more than this:—That General Burgoyne laments his being obliged to act in Opposition to a Gentleman, for whom he formerly entertained a great Veneration; but that his Conduct proceeds from Principle, and doubts not General Lee is actuated by the same Motives; that he wishes Affairs might be accommodated, and desires to have a Conference with General Lee. (2)

We are informed General Lee has returned an Answer in which he declines complying with General Burgoyne's Desire of holding the proposed Conference.

On Tuesday Night a Party of Men was sent from Roxbury Camp to Long-Island, in Boston Harbour, from whence they brought off 15 of the Enemy Prisoners, between 20 and 30 horned Cattle, and about 100 Sheep. The Prisoners were brought to Head-Quarters Yesterday, and soon after sent to Concord.

We hear that Col. George Boyd, of Portsmouth, who arrived at that Place, a few Days since, from London, is appointed a Mandamus Counsellor for the Province of New-Hampshire.

Governor Wentworth, a *Native* of New-Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his Countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary Measures of the British King and Ministry, that he has tho't it prudent to repair on board a Man of War for Protection.

Since our last arrived here, from Philadelphia, John Sullivan, Esq; appointed, by the Hon. Continental Congress, a Brigadier-General of the American Army.

We hear from Manchester, in the County of Essex, that on Sabbath Morning, the 2d ult. the Wife of Capt. Thomas Colony was safely delivered of three fine Daughters, who were baptized, the same Day, by the Names of Hannah, Lydia and Nancy. The Mother and Children are in a likely Way to do well.

Last Saturday Morning, before Day Light, a Party of four Men marched towards the Enemy's advanced Guard on Boston Neck, drove them within their Lines, burnt their Guard-House (formerly the Dwelling-House of Mr. Brown) with several contiguous Buildings, took two Guns, a Halberd, and a Drum. Not one of our Men was either killed or wounded, notwithstanding a heavy Fire from the Enemy's Lines, which were within a Quarter of a Mile of the Buildings we set on Fire. It is thought several of the Enemy were killed or wounded.

List of the Enemy's Officers killed and wounded at the Battle of Charlestown.

WOUNDED. (5)

4th Regiment. Captains Balfour and West. Lieutenants Barron and Brown.
5th Reg. Major Mitchell. Captains Jackson and Marsden. Lieuts. Crocker and M'Clintock. Ensigns Charlton & Balsquire.
10th Reg. Capts. Fitzgerald and Parsons. Lieuts. Pettigrew, Hamilton and Vernon.
14th Reg. Ensign Hesket.
18th Reg. Lieut. Richardson.
23d Reg. Captain Blakeney. Lieutenants Cochran, Beckwith and Leuthall.
35th Reg. Capt. Drew. Lieuts. Campbell and Massey.
38th Reg. Major Bruce. Capts. Boyd and Coker. Lieuts Chisslie, House, Myers and Swiney. Quarter-Master Mitchell. Ensign Sergeant.
43d Reg. Major Spendlove. Lieuts. Robertson & Dalrymple.
47th Reg. Major Smelt. Capt. England, Craig and Alcock. Lieut. England.
52d Reg. Capts. Nelson, Thompson and Crawford. Ensigns Chetwynd and Grame.
58th Reg. Lieut. Haynes.
63d Reg. Capts. Horsford and Foillet.
65th Reg. Capt. Sinclair. Lieuts. Paxton, Smith and Hales.
MARINES. Capts. Lemoine, Huddleston, Logan, Chudleigh and Johnson. Lieuts. Pittairn, Shotworth, Campbell, Brisbain, Averne, Rag and Dyer. Engineer Page. Lieut. Jardin, Secretary to General Howe.

KILLED.

5th Reg. Capt. Downes.
14th Reg. Lieut. Bruere.
22d Reg. Lieut. Col. Abercrombie.
35th Reg. Capt. Lyon. Lieut. Bard.
38th Reg. Lieut. Dutton.
43d Reg. Capt. M'Kenzie.
47th Reg. Lieuts. Gold, Willard and Hilyer.
52d Reg. Major Williams. Capts. Addison, Davison, Smith, and Higgins.
63d Reg. Lieut. Dalrymple.
65th Reg. Capt. Hudson.
67th Reg. Capt. Sharwin, Aid de Camp to General Howe.
MARINES. Major Pitcairn. Capts. Campbell and Ellis Lieuts. Finney, Gardner, and Shea.

Major Spendlove, Lieut. Vernor and Lieut. Jardin, Secretary to General Howe, with many others, we hear, have already died of their Wounds;---and that a great Part of those who are yet alive, are mortally wounded. (5)

We have undoubted Intelligence that General Gage's Troops are much dispirited; that they answery fickly, and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing any more to the Tune of Yankey Doodle.

Ite, ait: egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis
Hanc patriam peperere tuo, decorate supremis
Muneribus. VIRG.

"Who would not be the *Man?* What Pity is it
"That we can die but once to serve our Country."
ADDISON.

ON Monday the 3d Instant died of the Wounds received in the late Engagement, (5) THOMAS GARDNER, Esq; Colonel of a Regiment in the American Army, in the 52d Year of his Age, and on the Wednesday following was interred with martial Honours and every Testimony of Respect from his Relatives and Friends.

From the Æra of our publick Difficulties he distinguished himself as an ardent Friend to the expiring Liberties of America; and by the unanimous Suffrages of his Townsmen was for some Years elected a Member of the General Assembly; but when the daring Encroachments of intruding Despotism deprived us of a constitutional Convention, and the first Law of Nature demanded a Substitute, he was chosen one of the Provincial Congress, in which Departments he was vigilant and indefatigable in defeating every Effort of Tyranny. To promote the Interest of his Country was the Delight of his Soul. An inflexible Zeal for Freedom caused him to behold every Engine of Oppression with Contempt, Horror and Aversion.

His Abilities in a military Capacity were equally conspicuous. That he might cultivate a Spirit of Emulation for that now necessary and useful Science, he devoted not only a great Part of his Time, but even of his own Patrimony; and ever exhibited an Example of Courage and Magnanimity.

In the humid Vale of private Life he was agreeable and entertaining. Justice and Integrity were the first Movements of his Actions. To his Family kind, tender and indulgent.---To his Friends, unreserved and sincere. To the whole Circle of his Acquaintance, affable, condescending and obliging; while Veneration for Religion augmented the Splendor of his Sister Virtues. As he ever maintained and avowed the highest Sentiments of Patriotism, so his Conduct intirely cohered, and, actuated by this divine Principle, with intrepid Bravery entered the Field of Battle. And although he returned uncrowned with victorious Bays, and his Temples unadorned with laurel Wreathes; yet doubtless he will be crowned with unfading Honors in the unclouded Regions of eternal Day.

Last Friday died at Boston, of the Wounds he received at the Battle of Charlestown, the brave Col. Parker of Chelmsford. (5)

Died at Ipswich, after a long and painful Illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Anna Heard, Consort to Mr. John Heard, and second Daughter of William Story, Esq;

On Saturday next will be published, and sold by the Printers hereof, [Price 4s.]

An easy Plan of Discipline for a MILITIA.

By TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

ALL Candidates, either for a first or second Degree, which may be conferred this Year in the Way of general Diploma on those properly qualified, by the Corporation of Harvard-College in Cambridge, are hereby notified to appear at the Philosophy Chamber of said College on Tuesday the 2d Day of August next enfuing, in Order to settle all Matters previous to said Degrees; or, if prevented from appearing, to send their Names, and provide for settling Accompts, and discharging all customary Charges.

Also all Candidates for Admission into said College this Year are notified, that Wednesday and Thursday in the second Week in August next enfuing are fixed upon for their Examination, at the President's House in Cambridge, or some other convenient Place in the Neighbourhood, which may then be appointed. After which some Provision will be made for carrying on the Instruction of the College, in such Manner and Place as shall be judged most expedient.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President of Harvard-College.
Cambridge, July 11, 1775.

LEFT in a House on Charlestown Neck, a Bed, 1 Pillow, a Sheet and Rug, 3 Shifts, 3 Pair of Hose, 1 red calimanco Gown, a quilted Coat pieced with several Sorts, all tied up in a Rug; 2 calico and 1 striped linen Gown, a Pair of Stays, tied up in an old check Handkerchief: a large paper Box, green and white, flower'd, a Bible, a new Psalm Book, 3 pair black Mitts, 2 white ditto, 1 pair white Gloves, Caps and Handkerchiefs, and sundry other Things in it. Whoever has them in Possession, or can give any Information of them, are desired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge, and they shall be rewarded for their Trouble. The Subscriber's Name is wrote in the Bible and Psalm Book. HANNAH HEATH.

TAKEN out of a Pasture in Salem, last Thursday Night, a red sorrel HORSE, about 14 Hands high; he has a white Star in his Forehead, under his Foretop, one of his fore Hoofs has a Seam in it from the Hair to his Toe; a white Ring round one of his hind Footlocks, and a Calous just above the Hoof of one of his hind Feet. Whoever will convey said Horse to Mr. JONATHAN FOSTER of Medford, or to ROBERT SHILLABER of Danvers, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by

July 12, 1775. ROBERT SHILLABER.

NATHAN BLODGET,

At his Shop nearly opposite the Meeting-House, two Doors above the main Guard, Cambridge,

Has yet remaining a small Assortment of (5)

English & West India Goods.

To be SOLD

A Likely, well built HORSE, about 14 Hands high, 6 Years old, has a good Trot, and will go in a Chaise. Any Person inclining to purchase said Horse, may enquire of SAMUEL FAIRFIELD, at the New-Mills, Danvers.

DESERTED from Roxbury Camp, of Col. John Fellows's Regiment, in Capt. Moses Soul's Company, one Jonathan Hantley, a well set Fellow, about five Feet nine Inches in Heighth; had on when he went away, a deep blue broad cloth Coat, somewhat worn, with a striped cotton Vest, leather Breeches, white cotton Stockings; an old Countryman, takes with a Stroke, pretends to be sick, professes to have great Skill in curing Cancers. Whoever shall take up said Fellow, and return him to said Regiment, or confine him in any of the American Goals, shall have all necessary Charges paid by

July 10, 1775. MOSES SOUL, Captain.

DESERTED from Roxbury Camp, of Col. John Fellows's Regiment, and Capt. Moses Soul's Company, an old Country Fellow, named James Lee, dark Complexion, black curl'd Hair, about 35 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a brown fustian Coat, a striped linen Vest, black leather Breeches, his Stature five Feet seven Inches. Whoever shall take up said Fellow, and confine him in any of the American Goals, or return him to the aboveſaid Regiment, shall have all necessary Charges paid by MOSES SOUL, Captain.

TAKEN out of Thomas Russell, Esq'r's Store at Charlestown, the Week before the Engagement in said Town, a Bed, Bolster and Pillows, a Rug, Quilt, Blankets and Sheets, with sundry other Things, supposed to be taken away by Mistake. The Person who has them in Possession, is desired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge where they may be had.

TAKEN up by Thomas Eaton, of Dedham, a lightish brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, has a Star in her Forehead. The Owner may have her again, paying the necessary Charges.

RUN away from me the Subscriber, a Negro Man named Dolphin, about five Feet high; had on when he went away a black Jacket, a pair of dirty leather Breeches, blue Stockings, and Shoes without Buckles. Whoever will secure said Negro so that I may have him again, shall have five Dollars Reward. ISAAC BRADISH.

Cambridge, July 11, 1775.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Pownalborough, and the Committee of Inspection for the West Parish in said Town, June 30. 1775.

IT being represented that Mr. Ablel Wood, Merchant in said Town, had imported Goods from England this Instant, contrary to the Continental Association; and that he had uttered many Things reflecting on the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and on some of the most respectable Characters in this Province, whereby he was suspected of being inimical to this Country, the said Committees jointly took the same into Consideration, and after duly deliberating thereupon, and fully hearing the Evidence offered against him, and his Defence, are unanimously of Opinion, said Mr. Wood's Character respecting the Sail Cloth, Rigging, &c. lately imported in Capt. Christopher Williamson, stands fair, it appearing he had countermanded his Orders concerning them, and that they came without his Direction; but that he had at sundry Times spoken disrespectfully of and reflecting upon the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and some Gentlemen of eminent Characters in this Province.---For which said Mr. Wood made an Acknowledgement thereof: Wherefore the said Committees think he ought to be forgiven, and now esteemed as a Friend to Liberty and this Country, and recommend him as such to the Esteem and Confidence of the good People of this Province and elsewhere, with whom soever he may be concerned. By Order of said Committees,

MICHAEL SEVEY, Chairman.

(1) see index, under Province Congress. (2) see index, under Burgoyne. (4) See index, under Lee. (5) see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (3) see index, under Congress Continental. (5) see page 754. (6) see pages Proclamation, Dischargings, Attendance of the Members, pa. 588. (7) see the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (8) see page 606. (9) see page 767.

(a) see pa. 743. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & index, under Town, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental, & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, Army of the united, &c. (a) see index under Denmark. X see pa. 723. &c. see index under Army. See index under Men of War. see pa. 810.

Massachusetts-Bay, June 17, 1775.

To General GAGE.

"THOU profane, wicked—monster of falsehood and perfidy, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end."—It will shortly be out of thy power to put in execution the tyrannical oppressive and iniquitous plans of British Ministers, for destruction, as a punishment of thine iniquity, will soon come upon thee.—Instead of humbling yourself before God for your blood-guiltiness, Pharaoh like, you are hardening your heart and fitting yourself for a signal destruction by rebelling against the light.—Your late infamous proclamation is as full of notorious lies, as a toad or rattle-snake of deadly poison.—And these too uttered under the solemnity of a sacred regard for law—constitutional government—the royal charter—RELIGION and the sacred NAME OF GOD! What was SAUL among the prophets,—a hater of God and good men still! and what is SATAN when transformed into an angel of light, but a devil still! and when known to be a devil still, will not his pretended regard for holiness, justice, truth, humanity, religion, Jesus or the like, serve to render him the greater object of abhorrence and contempt in the eyes of all wise and holy beings?—Your profaneness—your perfidy—your notorious falsehood—your avowed robbery, and the murders committed by men whom you sent forth armed with fire and sword testify against you—that you are an abandoned wretch, —that you have no fear of God before your eyes—that you have no real regard for law—constitutional government, &c. &c.—that you will not die the common death of all men—and that, without speedy repentance, you will have an aggravated damnation in hell!

You know that an offensive war levied against any nation or state, without a just cause or a call of divine providence, is unrighteous and injurious.

You know, that in such a case, a defensive war is warranted by a first principle of nature, self-preservation, hence by the God of nature. You also know that those acts of the British parliament, which you have avowedly undertaken to carry into execution against us by fire and sword, are, in their own nature and operation, offensive acts of hostility against law, English liberty and constitutional government of the nation in general, and against the charter, laws, liberty, property and lives of this colony in particular. Therefore when you declared your design in coming was to carry into execution those acts by force of arms, and swore you would do it, you formally proclaimed war against this colony in particular; and when you sent forth the King's troops armed with fire and sword to destroy our public stores, magazines and artillery, maugre all opposition; you actually drew the sword of an offensive war; and hence all the blood shed on either side, in consequence of that hostile act of your's, doth and will cry to heaven for vengeance against you as the atrocious MURDERER! and by attempting to carry into execution by force of arms these tyrannical and bloody acts of parliament in the King's name and by his troops, you have reduced this colony to a state of nature, you have totally dissolved our allegiance to the King of England as our King, which was founded in a solemn compact; we swore allegiance to him as King, not as a Tyrant—as Protector, not as a Destroyer,—as Father, not as a Murderer—as Protestant, not as a Papist!—You are now no more our Governor—you have no authority to command us in the King's name, and your proclamation declaring us in a state of rebellion and promising his Majesty's pardon to such as should immediately lay down their arms, is barefaced effrontery!—Taking up arms in defence of liberty and property, against usurpation and tyranny, is not rebellion, it is a duty we owe to the God of nature and munificent Governor of providence. It is no rebellion to take up arms in defence of our lives, and all that is dear to us in life against armed robbers, murderers and usurpers.

But you are not only a robber, a murderer and usurper, but a wicked Rebel: A rebel against the authority of truth, law, equity, the English constitution of government, these colony states, and humanity itself, and Heaven is armed with vengeance against you, and all the American colonies are firmly united and armed to cut you off as a common enemy, together with all those parricides, those monsters in human bodies, who have fled to your wing for protection.—Your and their crimes are so heinous that they must not be pardoned by man. But as to the British troops in general under your command, if they will come and lay down their arms and appear on the side of American liberty, they shall be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights of Americans so long as they shall by their conduct be worthy of the same.

Our cause is just and glorious, never had a people a better cause and a clearer call in providence to take up arms in defence of it. And the God of glory is on our side and will fight for us, and this makes us as bold as lions. God has wonderfully covered our heads in the time of battle, and even when a number of our people, whom the ships of war had impressed, were cruelly forced to take the most dangerous and exposed situation to our fire, not a man of them fell, while our enemy fell down slain all about them! This is of the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes! A great warrior once said, "it is better to trust in the LORD than to put confidence in men, it is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes. Some trust in horses and some in chariots; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. For thou hast girded me with strength unto battle; thou hast subdued under me those that rose up against me."—He cried to God and he heard him and pleaded his cause for him. And God has promised to maintain the righteous cause of his people, when they go out to war against their Enemies—praying to God the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man, which availeth much. From a consciousness of the justice and goodness of our cause, we have great boldness and confidence to plead with the almighty ruler of the world and righteous governor of all the earth, that he would keep our army from every wicked thing—teach their hands to war and fingers to fight—cover their heads in the day of battle—give them to tread down and subdue our unnatural enemy—confound and intimidate you and all the sons of slavery under your command, establish the colonies in the enjoyment of true English liberty and property, destroy tyranny and popery in the British dominions and elsewhere—and make all men free, wise and holy, and then they will be happy. You may be sure that there are thousands daily praying thus in this land to him, who heareth prayer, and to whom all flesh may come with their petitions!

We Americans desire not either to slaughter or to captivate the soldiers and subjects of the King of England, only to enjoy the rights and privileges of Englishmen, and therefore our benevolent and humane advice to you is, to return immediately to your master with all his sea and land forces under your command, and tell him, you have done wrong in waging war against his loyal subjects in America, for the purpose of making them the slaves of his subjects in Great-Britain, tell him, that in doing this you have shed innocent blood (and it cries for vengeance against you) and have dissolved the allegiance of the Americans to him, &c. &c. For if you don't depart soon, as now advised, we will attempt to destroy you, in our defence; we have now drawn the sword of defence and appealed to the God of justice and power, and are determined not to return it into it's scabbard until our enemies are subdued and our Liberty and property secured so as to set under our vines and figtrees, and there be no son of tyranny and slavery to make us afraid.

JOHANNES IN EREMO.

To be SOLD,

A Small Consignment of new FLOUR, and loaf SUGAR.

Inquire of MOSES ROACH, near the Slitting-Mills in Milton.

TO BE SOLD,

By STEPHEN CABOT,

In BEVERLY,

6d. and 8d. Nails by the Cask, & a few Casks of excellent red and white Fayal Wine.

Nathan Frazier

HEREBY informs those who have Connexions with him that he has, for the present, taken Residence at Haverhill, where those who have Business to transact with him may find him.

STOLEN or lost, on Thursday the 28th of June, a Pocket-Book, containing Sixteen Pounds of Province Bills, and some Notes of Hand. Whoever shall find and return said Bills and Notes, and deliver them to the Subscribers, or the Printers of this Paper, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by ROGERS & MOSHER.

Cambridge, July 5, 1775

TO BE SOLD,

A handsome new fall-back Chaise and Harness. Inquire of Mr. Peter Emerson of Reading.

STRAYED or stolen from Prospect-Hill, last Friday Night, a dark bay Horse, about fourteen Hands high, paces all, with a black Mane and Tail, the Mane hangs on both Sides his Neck. Whoever shall take up said Horse, or bring him to Col. Smith's Quarters, on said Hill, or to the Subscriber, shall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by

TIMOTHY BRAGG, of Ipswich.

LOST between Cambridge and Watertown, a black leathern POCKET BOOK, with a brass Hasp, containing several Bills of Parcels and Receipts, and an Almanack interleaved; all of which can be of no Service to any one but the Owner. If the Possessor will return the Contents to the Printers hereof, he shall be welcome to the Book, and a handsome Reward to boot, administred by

NATHANIEL PEIRCE.

STrayed or stolen from Prospect-Hill, last Saturday Morning, a sorrel-coloured Mare, belonging to the Subscriber, with a white Spot on her Nose, about 14 Hands and an half high, a very likely, high spirited Creature, both trots and paces. Whoever will give Information where she may be found, so that the Owner may have her again, or will deliver her to Lieut. Ephraim Baldwin, Post-Rider from Cambridge to Charlestown in New-Hampshire, shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. JOSEPH HATCH, of Norwich[illegible]

N.Y. Government, near Dartmouth College.

RAN away from me the Subscriber, on Sunday Night the 25th of June, a Negro Man named Sc[illegible] about 30 Years of Age, about six Feet high, well set, speaks good English; he hath two Scars on his Temple, between his Eye and his Ear: He carried away with him a large Pack, two Suits of Cloaths, one blue Coat lined with Red, one Coat of a brown Colour, one calico lapel Jacket, a black Jacket, one Pair of Moleskin Breeches, a Pair of black and white Breeches, besides a great Coat and other Jackets, Shirts and Trowsers, and a felt Hat. He is suspected he hath a Pass.—Whoever will take up said Negro and convey him to his Master, or commit him to Gaol, so that he may be returned to me, shall have Four Dollars Reward and all necessary Charges paid by me, JOHN LUMMUS.

Ipswich, June 27, 1775.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK,

LATE Master of one of the publick Writing Schools in Boston, takes this Method to inform the respected Publick, that in Consequence of his being driven, by the cruel Hand of Tyranny from his native Town, (by which Means his Living and Employ there, are at an End) has thought proper, in order to serve both the Publick and himself, to open a School in Northampton in the County of Hampshire, where Youth may be boarded and instructed in Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Reading at the low Rate of *Six Shillings* per Week. Instruction also in the Latin Tongue will be procured if desired. Washing, &c. may be done cheap.

Any young Gentleman who may be desirous to attain a good Hand in a short Time, shall have such Instruction as that in Six Weeks he may attain the same for the reasonable Consideration of *Six Dollars*, exclusive of Board.

Nathaniel Sparhawk

Begs Leave to inform his good Customers, and all others, that he has now on Hand a good Assortment of ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS, (all which were imported before December last) which he will sell, either by Wholesale or Retail, at his chose Store in King-Street, SALEM, opposite the Custom-House.

A Beautiful Assortment of superfine, middling & low-priced Broad Cloths
Silk and worsted Sagatheers
Cord Duroy, Wiltons
Fustians and Jeans, Thicksetts
Princes Stuff, Damaskus
Stript Ginghams,
7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linens
Damask Table Cloths, Diapers
Cambricks and Lawns
Yellow Holland
Men's cotton, thread & worsted Hose, Women's & boys ditto
Men's silk, thread and worsted Gloves,
Women's worsted, silk & thread Gloves and Mitts
Black & cloth-colour'd Breeches Patterns, Black silk ditto
Red, blue and white Buntings
Calimancoes

A large assortment of English and India Taffaty
Padusoy, Lutestrings
Green Damask
Sarsnets, plain & figur'd
Alamodes, Sattins, Persian
Crapes, Poplins, Bengals
Persiscoes, Muffinets, Shallons
Tammies, Durants,
Gambletts & Gamblet Stuffs
Quality and Shoe Bindings
Silver Prussian ditto
White and brown Bookram
Tapes, colour'd & white Thread
Men's beaver, beaverett, and felt Hats
Children's black and white Whimsey Caps, with Cord
Silk Ferrit, Twist of all Colours
Ribbons, Fans, Sewing Silk
Silk and worsted Knee Garters
&c. &c.

ALSO,

A compleat Assortment of yellow and iron Ware, English Loaf Sugar, 6d. Nails, Bar-Iron, Russia Duck, Cotton Lines and Buckles, Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves.

LEFT in a Barn on this Side Charlestown a Bed, two Bolsters and Pillows, in a blue Curtain, white striped with yellow, and a black Trunck filled with Men's and Women's Apparel; the Contents of the Trunk is as followeth, a brown silk Gown, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a red and white ditto, two blue and white ditto, a brown camblet Riding-Jacket, a Suit of Bread Cloth lined with white, a Quantity of new Linen, flowered and white, and a Looking-Glass, with many other Articles with the said Trunck, and a Pair of large Blankets flowered at the Corners. The Person who has them in Possession, is desired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge where they may be had. MARY TAYLOR.

a See indexes, under Gage. b See list of Grievances, pa. 971. c See pa. 723, &c, & pa. 754, — and index, under Troops & Army of the united Colonies. d See pa. 750. e See our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. — The essentials of the english Constitution, viz. see Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, petition of right, pa. 816, Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. — See index, under Troops. f See pa. 689, 723, 754. (2) see indexes, under King. (3) see index, under Troops of the U[illegible] Colonies. g See index, under [illegible]